throat. He said that the man had a fair No. One Wall St. NOW PINCHOT HAS HIS SAY chance to live as the jugular vein was not cut. Chief McCabe told THE SUN correspondent that he believed the story about Ohashi was a lie.

*That Schermerhorn was enamored of Miss Brymer is confirmed by this act of his," said the chief. "He had previously annoyed her, but the young lady didn't think the matter of serious enough importance to speak to her employer

"In the absence of the master of the house and his wife Schermerhorn knew that last night would be a favorable time to enter the nurse's room. He blackened his face and hands so that she would think he was a negro. That's where all the black marks on the woodwork came from. He quietly entered the house, and unheard by the other servants, who slept so far away that there was little danger, he went up stairs to the veranda, where he choked the sleeping nurse into insensibility and then assaulted her.

"On finding that she did not revive he realized the gravity of his crime and tied | State Department Won't Be Surprised her wrists with a kimono string. The marks showed when she was found. Then he took the strings off, for some reason not now clear. This was to give it all the appearance of a burglar's work.

"To throw off suspicion and further the evidence of burglary he went to the dining room and removed the silver plate, either hiding it or burning it in the furnace. He took the revolver found in the yard and made the demonstration which awakened the servants in the other part of the house."

The servants further corroberated this story of the chief by telling how when merhorn came in he looked in the silver chest first. Then he led the way to Miss Brymer's apartment. Miss Farrell, the cook, further remembered that the coachman's face had black streaks upon it, which the chief explained by saying that the call for help came so quickly that he didn't have time to wash

Shortly after he was found with his ness. He was brought to Poughkeepsie in a sleigh to-night and tolerand throat cut Schermerhorn lost consciousdeigh to-night and taken to Vassar cital, where an operation was performed which the surgeons believe will prevent his death. If he lives District Attorney Mack believes he will be able to convict him of murder in the first legree and send him to the electric chair. Coroner Robert W. Andrews of this

city, who is a physician, on completing an autopsy on the murdered woman said that her death was due to strangulation. The Coroner found evidence that she had been criminally assaulted. There ck marks on her breast and elseere on her person and similar black marks made by a hand were found in many places on the white paint of the hall, the stairs and the nursery, through which it was necessary for any one to

pass in order to reach the verands on which the nurse and little girl slept.

Miss Brymer was born in Scotland.

She had lived in this country about three years. She was of a bright and cheerful disposition and a favorite with all in the sition and a favorite with all in the

Her relatives are said to live in England except an aunt, who lives in Meriden Conn. It was in Meriden that Miss Bry mer got her training as a nurse. She studied two years in a hospital there. Her specialty was the care of children, and one of the features which she advocated and practized was sleeping in the open also

open air.

Miss Brymer had been employed in the family of Mr. Compton for several months. Mr. Compton sent messages to all the addresses which he found among the addresses which he found among in order. the young woman's belongings in order to notify her relatives and friends of her

SUICIDE OF JAMES BURTON. A Marine Photographer Well Known to Many Yachtsmen.

LYNBROOK, L. J., Jan. 13.-James Burton, well known as a photographer, committed suicide here to-night by shooting himself in the right temple in a room at the Lynbrook Club while a meeting of the members was going on. He died before any one could reach his side. Mr. Burton was a member of the Lyn-

brook Club and arrived at the clubhouse at about 10 o'clock to attend the meeting. He seemed to be in good spirits. While the meeting was in progress he left the room and went into a side room. In a few minutes a pistol shot was heard. Members of the club hurried to the side room. Mr. Burton was lying on the floor. room. Mr. Burton was lying on the floor.
The bullet had entered the right temple
and had come out at the left temple. On
a table near his body were three letters.
They were addressed, but to whom was
kept secret to-night. In a pocket was a
picture of his wife.
Mr. Burton owned a home in this vil-

lage. He made a specialty of marine photography and frequently accom-panied Howard Gould on trips aboard the He was also known to other wealthy men and frequently went with them on yachting trips during the vari ous club cruises.

On February 22 last Mr. Burton's wife, Eleanor H. F. Burton, committed suicide in her home here by inhaling gas. Since then he had been heard to say that some day he would take his own life. He was about 45 years old. Coroner Neu, who was summoned, took charge of the letters found on the table.

SOLDIERS BREAK ISLAND JAIL. Bars of Their Cells Sawn and a Boat

Waiting for Them.

William J. Laughlin, once a cowpuncher but more recently a member of Troop F. Seventh Cavalry, decided some time ago to leave the service of Uncle Sam. He did so, but was caught and brought to Governors Island for court-martial for desertion. Among his fellow prisoners awaiting trial was Charles R. Dale, described in the army records as "desperate." Dale was a clerk in Pittsburg before he enlisted. He deserted but was quickly captured, as he has many tattoo marks, is much below the average height and has other peculiarities. He was sentenced to five years for his offence. He broke prison again, got caught again and was awaiting another trial with a probability of getting five years more.

Laughlin and the little man apparently planned to break prison together. Some planned to break prison together. Some-body smuggled to Laughlin a saw, which he used in sawing through three bars of his cell on the ground floor of Castle Willhis cell on the ground floor of Castle Williams. He squeezed through the opening, and it is guessed went up one flight and sawed the bars of Dale's cell. Farly on Wednesday morning both men let themselves to the ground by blankets and got away, Dale in leg irons. It is believed that a boat was waiting for them and took them to Brooklyn.

HYMENEAL TREATY.

French in Mexico, Mexicans in France May Wed as if at Home. Mexico Cirr, Jan. 13 .- By a treaty

between Mexico and France, which was recently negotiated, French citizens in Mexico can marry in Mexico without the usual thirty days notice which is required of all natives and other for-

eigners. In France Mexican citizens will receive In France Mexican citizens will receive all the privileges they would enjoy in this country. The marriage laws of Mexico will apply to Mexicans in France and the marriage laws of France will the marriage laws of France will now have the support of the Administration.

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No. 1 Wall St. Corporation. IF JAPAN AND RUSSIA AGREE

SECRET DEAL AS TO MANCHURIA WILL BE INDICATED.

-Joint Policy Followed Since the Peace of Portsmouth-Knox Plan the Best for Development of the Region.

State Knox has received no information from Tokio tending to show that Japan and Russia have formed a coalition to oppose the scheme for the neutralization of the Manchurian railroads which he proposed to the Powers some weeks ago. If, however, these two governments have formed such an agreement it would be no surprise to officers of the State Department

Japan and Russia have followed similar policies in Manchuria since the end of the Russo-Japanese War. In fact, the similarity of their attitudes toward the various problems developed during the reconstruction period in Manchuria has given rise to a suspicion that they have a secret arrangement.

Japan and Russia are interested in Mr. Knox's suggestion for political reasons. knox's suggestion for political reasons, but they are concerned also because they own all the important railroads in Manchuria. The Russian railroad zone is in the northern and northwestern parts, while the Japanese own the roads in the eastern and southern region. British and American capitalists, however, have obtained a concession for the construction of a proposed railroad trom Chinchow to Taitsihar, with a later extension to Aigun.

Construction work on this road has not been begun. The line will be impor-tant because it will connect with the trans-siberian railroad at Teiteihar and divert traffic originating in Europe and coming over the trans-siberian from the South Machurian railroad, which is a Japanese

China, Germany and Great Britain are disposed favorably toward Mr. Knox's proposal. France will follow the lead of Russia, as the French Government has Russia, as the French Government has in recent years in its policy on Eastern questions. According to State Department information it is admitted pretty generally that Mr. Knox's suggestion would lead to the economical development of Manchuria and result in an improvement in the administration of the Manchurian railroads.

churian railroads.

If Japan and Russia decline to accept the neutralization plan their course will be regarded by the public sentiment of the world as admitting that they wish to retain possession of their railroads in Manchuria for military and commercial reasons to aid in the exclusive development of their commerce and trade. In view of the fact that both these countries have declared in favor of the open door policy of equal opportunity for all in China a negative answer to Mr. Knox's suggestion would place them in an em-barrassing position in the eyes of the

TO CHANGE INAUGURATION DAY. Constitutional Amendment Advancing It to Fourth Thursday in April.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-The outlook is bright for the passage at this session of a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution whereby the terms of the President, the Vice-President and development of our waterways for navigation, power and other uses were laid fourth Thursday in April instead of March down, and the broad plan of the Inland Cannon had finally made up his mind to

The bad weather on the occasion of the Taft inaugural, when the incoming President was obliged to take the oath of office in the Senate chamber instead of on the east plaza of the Capitol, as formerly, is responsible for the movement that has been stated to advance the inauguration een started to advance the inauguration

day well into the spring.

If this is done, in accordance with the terms of a resolution discussed by the House to-day and which will be given further consideration later in the session, the Taft administration will be lengthed by nearly two months, or from March 1913, until the fourth Thursday in April

DEALING IN FUTURES. Attorney-General to Prepare a Bill to Remedy the Evil.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .-- The proposition of dealing in futures was discussed to-day at a conference between President Taft o transmit messages with reference to futures on farm products.

Attorney-General Wickersham

Attorney-General Wickersham and Commissioner of Corporations Smith were present at the meeting and the subject was referred to the Attorney-General, who will prepare a bill to remedy the evil. After the measure is introduced in the House there will be hearings on it, so that the Cotton Exchange people and others interested in opposing it may have a chance to present their views.

INCREASING COST OF LIVING. House Committee Takes Steps to Conduct an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The first step in the investigation by Congress of the high and increasing cost of the necessihigh and increasing cost of the necessities of life was taken to-day when Chairman Smith of the House Committee on the District of Columbia appointed a committee of seven members to tackle the subject with particular reference to the national capital. The committee consists of Representatives Moore of Pennsylvania, chairman; Pearre of Maryland, Wiley of New Jersey, Coudrey of Missouri, Johnson of Kentucky, Rothermel of Pennsylvania and Cox of Ohio.

The basis of the inquiry will be the bill

Nominations by the President

ent to the Senate to-day the following ominations: To be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth district of Kentucky-Ludlow F.

Petty of Kentucky. To be Collector of Customs for the District of Providence, R. I.—George W. Gardi-ner of Rhode Island. To be United States Marshals—William

H. Warner of Nebraska, district of Ne-braska; Asbury P. Patrick of Kentucky, for

Separate Statehood Bill In. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. Separate State

HE DOESN'T CRITICISE TAFT

IN HIS STATEMENT.

Nor Does He Attempt to Justify His Own Actions Which Caused the President to Dismiss Him From Office-Simply Reviews Conservation Movement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-The expected statement of Gifford Pinchot, who was dismissed from the office of Forester of the Agricultural Department last Friday by direction of President Taft, was given to the press by Mr. Pinchot to-night. The statement refers only incidentally to Mr. Pinchot's dismissal and does not criticise President Taft or attempt to justify the actions of Mr. Pinchot which caused the President to compel his removal from office. It is very general in its character, being devoted to a review of the conservation movement and what it means.

Praise is given to President Roosevelt for establishing the policy, and one of Mr. Pinchot's objects in making the statement appears to be to have the American people understand that the credit for the conservation movement does not belong to Mr. Taft. Mr. Pinchot's statement is as follows:

At this time I have no comment to make on recent events. Whether in or out of the Government service I propose to stay in the fight for conservation and equa opportunity Every movement and measadvance conservation and promote governtry to help. Every movement and measure from whatever source that hinders con-servation and promotes government by money for profit I shall endeavor to op-The supreme test of movements and measures is the welfare of the plain ministration when it moves toward this t moves away.

I leave the forest service with profound regret. Its growth, its stability and its success are due to the character, capacity and hard work of a remarkably devoted. able and high minded body of men. I bear eager testimony to the service they have rendered this nation. They are

Out of this work of the Forest Service grew the conservation movement, which has taken so remarkable a hold on the nation. Less than three years ago the word itself, in its present meaning, was substantially unknown and the movement To-day it expresses one of our deepest which it stands are received as axiomatic. remains in doubt.

The great conference of Governors in the White House in May, 1908, led to the appointment of the National Conservation Commission, whose report gave us a new conception of the value of our natural resources. It told us what is needed for their prompt and orderly development and for their safety and perpetuation. gether with President Roosevelt's message transmitting its report, the recommenda tions of the commission furnished a complete statement of the conservation policy met our needs squarely and prescribed

the remedy.

They included definite practical recom mendations for the protection of forests against fire and for equitable forest taxation. The classification of the public domain was strongly urged and principles for its use and disposition were laid down. The necessity for preserving the fertility of our soils and developing their agricultural value by drainage and otherwise was cov to the need of retaining our phosphate foreign syndicate. The separation of min-eral rights from rights to the surface of valuable for coal and other mineral fuels, under equitable conditions, was recom-

The principles which should govern the retire. dorsed. In a word the report of the com-

an appropriation with which to pursue

and Representatives Scott of Kansas, Lovering of Massachusetts and Burleson of Texas. Last year Mr. Scott introduced a bill forbidding the use of interstate telegraph and telephones and the casils telegraph and telephones and the casils are to be positive action by Congress. No Tawney amendment was more than a mistake—it was a deliberate betrayal of the future. The dangers which confront the conservation movement to-day must be met by positive action by Congress. No action will be equivalent to bad action and will have the same results. Unless Congress acts the water powers will pass into the hands of special interests without charge and without limit of time. So with the phosphate deposits on public lands when the withdrawals which now protect them are removed. So with the enormously valuable coal deposits in Alaska, which the present law would sell for \$10 per acre.

The danger of bad legislation is no less serious. The special interests must no longer be allowed to take what they choose out of the great property of all the people. Those who steal public lands steal homes from men and women who need them. Congress can stoot the pillage or Congress, can stoot the pillage or Congress can stoot the pillage or Congress.

Collector of Customs Resigns. Tawney amendment was more than a mis-

Congress can stop the pillage or Congress can let it go on.
In the absence of proper action two great

In the absence of proper action two great conservation plans for the public welfare may fail. The first is the control of water powers on navigable streams in the public interest. The second is the construction of the deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. The unanimous opinion of the Mississippi Valley recognizes this waterway. It was said at the Treasury Department to day. It was said at the Treasury Department It was said at the Treasury Department to day the treasury Department of the control of Customs of William J. Grant, Collector of Customs at Cape Vincent, N. Y., was received by the Cap reason that the cost, which is already officially known, will be trivial when compared with the benefits conferred. Transporta-The basis of the inquiry will be the bill introduced by Mr. Moore, chairman of the special committee, prohibiting the storage of perishable foodstuffs in the District of Columbia for a longer period of transportation in the Mississippi Valley. leaves to the railroads a complete monopoly

and the conservation of popular govern-Nominations by the President.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The President servation no less than the other. It is the duty of every man of good will to make known without delay to his representatives in the House and Senate his firm intention to hold them responsible for safeguarding the rights and property of the people. The

remedy lies there.

The first great immediate danger is that the water powers will be lost; the second that the coal lands will be lost. But these specific dangers of public loss are merely parts of the great issue between the special interests and the rest of us. That issue is whether this country shall be managed by men for human welfare or by money ings or personal fortunes. It lies between the people and their representatives on one side and the interests and their representatives on the other; between progress and reaction; between special privilege and a progress and progress

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square deal. I repeat that the supreme test is the welfare of the plain people. time to apply it.

It had been the belief among clos observers of the course pursued by Mr.
Pinchot which led up to his dismissal
that he would make public his statement
for publication either to-morrow afternoon or on Saturday morning. They contended that it was Mr. Pinchot's purpose to have his statement printed in the newspapers which contained the special message on the conservation of natural resources which President Taft will send to Congress to-morrow.

Mr. Pinchot's object in having his statement and President Taft's message printed sychronously, it was contended was to distract attention from the Presi dent's views on the subject of conservation, on the theory that the average newspaper reader would rather read ho shot from the dismissed Forester than the judicial utterances of the President of the United States concerning legislation desired by him to carry forward the

conservation movement.

To those who hold to the idea that Mr.

Pinchot has been pursuing a consistent policy of attempting to minimize commu-nications on the subject of conservation from the White House or the Interior Department, his action in making public a formal statement previous to the trans-mission to Congress of the President's special message in regard to the conservation movement, instead of procur-ing the publication of the statement synchronously with the publication of the message, will not cause them to the message, will abandon that idea.

abandon that idea.

There is internal evidence in Mr. Pinchot's statement that he is aware of what President Taft will say in his message, and doubtless it will be contended that in making public the statement before the publication of the message Mr. Pinchot was actuated by the thought that when the American people came to read the President's views after they had read Mr. Pinchot's they would say that all that Mr. Taft had proposed to further the conservation movement had been proposed already by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Pinchot. When Mr. Taft's message is printed in the newspapers a comparison Mr. Pinchot. When Mr. Taft's message is printed in the newspapers a comparison of it with Mr. Pinchot's statement, given above, may serve to confirm the view of those who are contending that Mr. Pinchot is endeavoring to steal Mr. Taft's thunder.

CANNON MEANT TO RETIRE. But Attacks on Him Have Caused Him to

Remain in the Fight to the End. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-Whatever may be Speaker Cannon's present intention, there is no doubt that before this latest ered and particular attention drawn row in the House between the regulars and insurgents, he intended to retire from lands, then in danger of absorption by a public life. Absolute confirmation of this was obtained to-day from an intimate personal and political friend of Mr. Canthe land was urged and the leasing of lands non, who in order to give the truth in this matter, told the facts with reference to the reported intention of the Speaker to

Waterways Commission, which first called retire from public life at the expiration public opinion to the necessity for limitation of this Congress. A year or so ago Mr. in time and proper compensation to the Cannon confided to his most intimate friends in the House that the time had mission and the message together set forth a comprehensive, definite scheme for the down the burdens of public office. He conservation of our natural resources and included the essential details of all the best that has been proposed since they honored by the party and that yielding honored by the party and that yielding to the persuasions of members of his life in travel and recreation. It was stranged, he said, that immediately on the expiration of the Sixty-first Congress in March, 1911, he should pack his traps and start on a trip around the reciprocity on the part of these Congress as to Federal appointments required reciprocity on the part of these Congress as the reciprocity on the part of these Congress as the reciprocity on the part of these Congress as the reciprocity on the part of these Congress as the reciprocity on the part of these Congress as the reciprocity on the part of these Congress as the reciprocity on the part of these Congress as the reciprocity of the part of these congress are through supporting Administration.

an appropriation with which to pursue the work but attempted to forbid its progress by the Tawney amendment to the last sundry civil bill. Thereupon the work of the National Conservation Commission was stopped.

The recommendations of the commission still wait for action. All wise men will been subjected and his friends say that the programment of the commission of the commission of the commission of the commission still wait for action. All wise men will been subjected and his friends say that the commission of the commission o unless he can be dissuaded he will stand for reelection to Congress from the Dan-ville district and in all probability be a

Collector of Customs Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-The resignation of William J. Grant, Collector of Customs that he was regarded as a good collector.

Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, Jan 13 .- These army orders

washington, Jan 13.—These army orders were issued to-day:
First Lieut. Daniel E. Shean, Sixteenth Infantry, dropped from army for desertion.
Capt. Willard D. Newbill, commissary, to Third Field Artillery. These navy orders were issued:

These navy orders were issued:
Commander William M. Glimer, from command of the Castine to home and wait orders.
Lieutenant-Commander D. P. Boyd, from command of the Smith to command the Preston.
Lieutenant-Commander G. C. Day, from command of the Preston to command the Smith and command of Seventh division Atlantic fleet.
Lieutenant-Commander E. McCauley, Jr., from the Castine to home and wait orders.
Lieut. D. C. Bingham, from command of the Octopus to command the Grayling and command Third submarine division Atlantic torpedo fleet.
Lieut. O. Hill, from command of the Grayling to command the Stingray.
Lieut. R. A. Koch, from the Dixle to command the Castine.

Lieut. J. Grady, from the North Carolina to the Disie as executive and navigating officer. Lieut. F. V. McNair, from command of the Bonita to command reserve submarine divisions, navy yard, Charleston.

Ensign S. Danenhower, from command of the Viper to command the Bonita.

Ensign E. B. Armstrong, from command of the Stingray to the Castine as executive and navigating officer.

CAN'T DRAW TAFT INTO FIGHT argume

HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD THE INSURGENTS EXPLAINED.

While He Does Not Intend to Get Mixed Up in Any Factional Fight He Will Not Sit Idly By and Let Republican Congressmen Oppose Party Policies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The efforts to draw President Taft into the troubles that have beset Speaker Cannon and the organization of the House of Representatives have met with failure. The President has declined to take a hand in the controversy between Mr. Cannon and his followers and those Republican insurgents who through combinations with the Democratic Representatives are seeking to deprive the Speaker of his power or compel him to announce that he will not be a candidate for the Speakership again or even a candidate for Congress.

There have been many reports, involved in a good deal of detailed goesip, as to how the President stood with reference to the fight of the insurgents. A large part of this was incorrect. It became known to-day, however, just what the President's position was.

Mr. Taft, it was explained, does not intend to get mixed up in any factional fight involving the Republicans or the House of Representatives, or for that matter in any factional controversy between the Republican organization of the of that body. His attitude is that factional troubles of that character, involving the organization of modes of procedure in one or the other of the two he adopted at the beginning of his administration.

What the President wants is concerted ction among the Republicans of the Senate and the House with regard to the recommendations which he has placed before Congress. They may fight as much or as they please among themselves over matters that are local to the organization of the Senate or the House, but in considering and adopting legislation advocated by the President, in accordance with pledges given in the national campaign of 1908, he is anxious to have a harmonious party spirit, so that these last pledges may be redeemed. All his efforts will be toward that end. Incident to the knowledge gained to-day

of the President's attitude it was declared in an suthoritative quarter near to the President that he is not holding the big stick over the heads of Republican members of the House because they failed to vote for the tariff bill passed by Congress at the special session. It was said also that he had no hard feelings to the power of the Speaker, the rules of the House or anything else that involved the local organization of that body.

But all this does not mean that the President intends to sit idly by and let Republican Congressmen lambast the Taft Administration on the Chautauqua circuit or elsewhere and try to create sentiment

ministration on the Chautauqua circuit or elsewhere and try to create sentiment which will be detrimental to the Administration's success. In the opinion of the President, according to what was learned to-day, there should be considerable doubt as to whether a man who opposed the President', learnight the president', learnight the president', learnight the president'. doubt as to whether a man who opposed the President's legislative programme and the Republican party's national platform was really a member of the Republican party. If with this test applied he is regarded as not being a member of that party then the President cannot see why he should be treated as such.

It is evident that Mr. Taft has in mind the chastening of those recalcitrant Republicans who have jumped the party's reservation and are trying to create senti-

reservation and are trying to create sentiment against the policies advocated by the President which he regards himself as pledged to carry out through his adher-ence to the Republican platform of 1908. He has a plan in mind to induce the insurgents to get back into the party fold, and there is reason to believe that the President feels that it will be successful.

What the details of the plan are was not made known but the

nade known, but the understanding is made known, but the understanding is that Mr.Taft will not recognize in matters of patronage or in other ways those Republicans who insist on attacking Republican policies. As he said in his statement to victor Rosewater, Republican national committeeman from Nebraska, which was published in The Sun as to Federal appointments required reciprocity on the part of these Congress-men through supporting Administration measures recommended by the President to carry out platform pledges on which the national and Congress tickets were

The President does not desire to cut off the customary patronage from mem-bers of the Senate and the House. He made it clear to people who saw him to-day that his only thought had been to determine whether or not he should give patronage to any man who was opposing all that the Republican party stood for and all which he as the "titular head" railroad commissions. Twenty-five have to statute regulating car service. 27 have

The acute phase of the present factional

troubles in the House of Representatives rises out of the defeat of the Cannon organization by a combination of Demo-orats, Republican insurgents and friends of Gifford Pinchot among the regular Republicans when the organization at Republicans when the organization at-tempted to put through a provision that the House members of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation committee should be selected by the Speaker. As changed through the Democratic and insurgent opposition, the House itself was given the right to elect its representatives on the right to elect its representatives

the investigation committee.

Arrangements are now on foot for a compromise, more or less temporary in character, by which the six House members of the committee may be selected without further trouble between the Republicans.

The plan under consideration con-templates a previous agreement by the regulars and the insurgents on the names of four Republicans to be elected to the committee with the further understanding that any two Democrats selected by the

that any two Democrats selected by the Democratic organization will be agreeable to the united Republican strength.

Interest in the insurgent-regular row also centred to-day in the letters that have passed between President Taft and Representative Norris of Nebraska, one of the leaders of the outlaw band. At the White House it was announced this morning that the correspondence would not be made public and at the same time Mr. Norris, who yesterday showed signs of being peevish and inclined to turn loose the papers, suddenly tightened up and declared he wouldn't permit any portion of them to be published.

Just the same, the general tenor of

be published.

Just the same, the general tenor of the correspondence is known. Mr. Norris wrote to President Taft in a very frank, indeed a brutally frank way. He didn't forgery.

mince words and after rehearsing the arguments by which the insurgents justify their fight on Speaker Cannon asked the President to let them know where he stood. But more than this, he went outside of the usual plan of insurgent defence and while he did not accuse the President of bad faith he intimated that the insurgents did not think, in view of the fact that they were fighting Cannon and not Taft, that they had been fairly treated at the White House.

House.
This communication apparently did not please Mr. Taft over much. His reply is short and not at all sweet. But it is very much to the point, and while it is not permissible to print the text of the letter and the state of the letter and the state of the letter. here, it may be said that in both spirit and letter it furnished very cold comfort to Mr. Norris and his associates. It gave to Mr. Norris and his associates. It gave them no encouragement whatever and conveyed the plain statement that Mr. Taft considered that any further activities by the insurgents which might widen the split in the Republican membership of the House or which would continue the fight and perhaps jeopard the chances of enacting the Administration's policies at this session of Congress would be unfriendly and that the offenders would be dealt with accordingly.

The regulars of the House who have received an intimation of the contents of the Taft-Norris correspondence are jubilant to-day and say there was never a doubt that the President would stand fairly and squarely behind the organization.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS IN 1909. Corn, \$24,299,000; Wheat, \$48,978,000 Cotton, 8461,377,000; Oll, 899,749,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- Seventy cents a bushel for corn, \$1.04 a bushel for wheat Senate and the Republican insurgents and practically 12 cents a pound for cotton is the 1909 record of the exports of three of the principal articles of agricultural production. The preliminary statement of exports of breadstuffs, meat and houses, do not concern the President dairy products, cotton and mineral oil of the United States. There seems to for the calendar year 1909 just issued by have been no change in the course which the bureau of statistics of the Depart ment of Commerce and Labor shows that 34,704,000 bushels of corn exported were valued at \$24,299,000, or an average were valued at \$24,299,000, or an average of 70 cents a bushel; 46,902,000 bushels of wheat, valued at \$48,978,000, or an average of \$1,044 a bushel, and 3,831,000,000 pounds of cotton, valued at \$461,377,000, or an average of 11.86 cents a pound. While these figures are stated by the bureau of statistics as preliminary and only including the exports through the principal ports of the country, they are sufficiently complete to give a picture of

sufficiently complete to give a picture of the exportation of the important articles of agriculture during the year. The exports of mineral oil, also shown by the same statement, show lower values than last year, though increased quantities, the total quantity of mineral oil exported during the year, being stated as 1, 495 00,000 during the year being stated as 1,495,000,000 gallons, valued at \$99,749,000, against 1,475,000,000 gallons, valued at \$105,282,000 in the preceding year.

A FEW LAWS FOR RAILROADS. 985,000 Words in New York and Two Ad-

Joining States and 5,500,000 Interstate. Now that the annotated consolidated laws of the State of New York as amended for any Congressman because he had January 1, 1910, have been published opposed Speaker Cannon or declined to it is found that 157 royal octavo pages be bound by caucus action, and that he containing approximately , 85,000 words did not intend to take offence at the op- have been added to the railroad laws since position of any Republican Representative January 1, 1997. The sailroad laws in force up to the end of 1906 made an octavo volume of 782 pages, some 329,000 words With the enactments of the last three years the total is brought to 414,000 words. These do not include the general laws.

The United States Compiled Statutes. including the supplement bringing them up to August 5, 1909, make 175 royal octavo pages, containing approximately 78,000 words under the heads of railways and interstate commerce. These do not include the Sherman law or other laws of general application which are of particular interest to the railroads.

The Federal and the New York special railroad statutes make a total of 497,000 words. New Jersey's railgoad laws up to 1895 make an octavo volume of 284

words. New Jersey's railgoad laws up to 1895 make an octavo volume of 284 pages, or approximately 113,000 words, since then some seventy-five pages, or approximately 30,000 words, have been added, bringing the grand total of New Jersey up to date to 143,000 words. Pennsylvania is little better. The general railroad laws of the Keystone State have 340,000 words.

40,000 words.

The laws dealing specifically with railoads in New York, Pennsylvania and
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separated them. roads in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, together with the Federal Statutes, foot up 985,000 words. These are the laws which must be observed by any railroad operating in the three States, for instance the Lehigh Valley or the

In addition are the general laws applicable to railroads and the rulings and orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the State commissions. decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission have all the effect of law until they are set aside by the courts, which happens only after a long delay, if at all. These decisions are issued in sixteen volumes of reports. The latest, dated June, 1909, is a volume of 745 pages, approximately 350,000 words. As the volumes are nearly uniform in size, they add an aggregate of about 5,500,000 words to the

carriers. Thirty-nine States now have railroad commissions. Twenty-five have statutes regulating car service, 27 have laws regulating the furnishing of stations, 23 have laws regulating train service, 21 regulate the construction and use of industrial side tracks and source 36 have of industrial side tracks and spurs, 36 have laws regulating the corporate affairs of railroads, and 17 have laws limiting the hours of labor of railroad employees

GRAND JURY ON LIVING COST. Cincinnati Prosecutor Trying to Learn if Prices Are Raised Artificially.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13 .- The Grand Jury of this, Hamilton county, began to-day an investigation into the causes of the high cost of food and living.

As the opening wedge of this investigation Prosecutor H. T. Hunt has summoned Frank T. Hier, manager of the Cincinnati Ice Manufacturing and Cold Storage Company, and Eugene W. Levine

Company, and Eugene W. Lewis, ager of the Merchants Ice and Cold Storage Company.

Prosecutor Hunt, explaining the Grand
Jury's entry into the investigation, said:

We will try to find out who is storing food at these plants and if there are an combinations engaged in the creation of food famine with the parpose of main taining high prices.

We want to find out if the alleged shortage of food is real or artificial. I believe that if we find that an artificial shortage has

been created we can proceed against those responsible under laws prohibiting illegal combinations in restraint of trade. We also intend to find out what produce is stored in these houses and how much the amount n ow stored is sufficient to create

a shortage.

The calling of the warehousemen is only the beginning of the investigation. We also intend to call dealers and commission men to learn how the prices of produce are fixed. The purpose of this will be to find out if there is an agreement to contro prices in restraint of trade

Baseball Ticket Forgers Sentenced. New Haven, Conn., Jan. 13.-Abraham Cutler and Louis H. Weiner were each sentenced to from one year to fifteen months in the State prison to-day on the charge of forging tickets for the Yales-Princeton baseball game last June. Julius Rabano was sent to jail for six months and Joseph Hoffman for four months for being implicated in the forgets.



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SURPRISE TO THEIR PARENTS Edmund Fitzgerald of Troy and Dorothy Y.

Smith Come to This City and Are Married. TROY, Jan. 13.-All unknown to their families and friends, Miss Dorothy Young Smith of Washington, D. C., daughter of Major Ernest V. Smith of the United States Army, and Edmund Fitzgerald, Jr., on of former Mayor Edmund Fitzgerald of this city, slipped away to New York vesterday and were married by the Rev. Charles Macksey, S. J., at the Church of

St. Francis Xavier. A telegram to-day

announced the wedding.

Mrs. Smith and her daughter have neen stopping at the Rensselaer in this city for several weeks. They have friends city for several weeks. They have friends here, but it is now clear to the mother that her daughter planned the trip so that she could meet Mr. Fitzgerald, to whom she was introduced while he was a student at Georgetown University. He was prominent in athletics and for two years manager of the football team. In his senior year, last year, he was a member of the varsity crew. Since he came home he has been connected in a business capacity with his father's large ale and lager brewery.

lager brewery.

The bride is a pretty little woman not quite 20 years old. Her husband is about 23. While they have been much in each other's company during her stay here, both his family and her mother were completely taken by surprise. Mrs. Smith both his family and her mother were com-pletely taken by surprise. Mrs. Smith said this afternoon she had no ob-jection to make, and none has come from his parents. Major Smith, who is a pay-master in the service and now located at San Francisco, has been notified that he has a son-in-law.

FIGHT AT ELLIS ISLAND.

Francesca Throws Sugarbowl at Sadie and is Jabbed With a Fork.

Francesca Palidina, a vigorous young talian woman who was arrested by Federal officers early in D3cember for transportation to Naples because she had een misbehaving here, was put aboard the Italian steamship Oceania several weeks ago. It was supposed that she had sailed, but later she was found again in her old haunts and was taken prisoner.

She is being detained at Ellis Island

She is being detained at Ellis Island in the hope that she may reveal the names of the persons who assisted her in escaping from the Oceania. There is also another young woman awaiting deportation, a Jewess, Sadie Goodhart, who was found among women in a raided house.

Sadie and Francesa sat near each other at the table yesterday morning in the women's dining room at the island. Francesca asked Sadie to pass the sugar. Sadie ignored the request. Francesca, getting the sugar bowl herself, threw it at Sadie.

Then Francesca and Sadie closed in on each other, while the rest of the 100 diners became half hysterical. Francesca snatched up a fork and jabbed Sadie

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MARRIED.

FOOT-COBB.—On Tuesday, January 11, 1910, at the First Parish Unitarian Church of Milton, Mass., by the Rev. Roderick Stebbins, Emma May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Candles Cobb, to Dr. Nathan Chandler Foot of Rye,

DIED.

BLAKE .- Suddenly, January 13, at the Caledonia Hotel, James Woodruff Blake of 455 Lefferts av., Richmond Hill, L. I. ervices at the Campbell Chapel, 241 West 23d st., on Saturday at 3:30 P. M. Interment at

Oakwood, Troy, N. Y. HAMBERS .- At Somerville, N. J., on January 13. Frederick Frelinghuysen, son of the late Fred F. and Mary G. Chambers, in his 39th year. Funeral Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock from

his late residence, 110 West End av. Carriages will meet train leaving New York at 1 P. M., C. R. R. of N. J. Friends of the family invited. HARTLEY.—On Thursday, January 13, 1916.
Rev. Richard Hartley, pastor of the Hope
Baptist Church. Funeral services will be
held in the church, corner Broadway and 104th st., on Sunday, January 16, at 4 P. M.

ASTINGS .- On January 13, Walter E. Hastings. Services at "THE FUNERAL CRURCE." 241 West 23d st. (FRANK E. CAMPBELL BLDG.), Friday 5 P. M. HEAD.-On the 12th inst., at New York, Charles Head, in his fist year. Funeral services at the Arlington Street Church.

Boston, Friday, January 14, at 12 o'clock HOWARD.—On Wednesday, January 12, at 2281 Loring place, James Howard, in the 76th year of his age. LLOYD.-On January 12, at her residence, 62 Washington st., East Orange, N. J., Emma Disbrow, wife of the late Gardner P. Lloyd. in the 77th year of her age. Funeral private.

MILLS.—On Monday, the 3d Inst., at Millbrae. San Matee county, Cal., Darius Ogden Mills. In the 85th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at St. Thomas's Church on Friday, January 14, 1910, at 10 A.M. WOMBLY.-Passed away, at Florham, Convent. N. J., on Tuesday morning, January 11, 1910. Hamilton McKown Twombly, in the 61st year

of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Thomas's Church. av. and 53d st., on Saturday morning, January 15, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Woodlaws.

UNDERTAKERS.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL, 241-248 W. 294 Charels. Ambulance Service. Tel. 1896 Cheisch